THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.
THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.
MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 24. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 274.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

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[From Mitchell's Citizen.]

Howel Cobb on the Slave Trade.

RETREAT, GA., Sept. 21, 1854.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Evangelist:

SIR—In your issue of the 13th ultimo, which I did not see until a few days ago, there occurred some editorial remarks, founded on an extract from the Daily Times, relating to the brig Grey Eagle, Capt. Donald, to which I propose a brief reply. I feel invited to this course from your saying, "We should be glad to ask our Southern friends what they think of the possibility of such an event"—the revival of the African slave trade.

Every true friend of the Union must deeply deplore the circumstances which have resulted in the dilaceration of that fraternal regard which should have continued to characterize the American people as one brotherhood, growing out of domestic slavery. But whilst the absence of that feeling is matter of regret, it is no small gratification to us of the South to know that we are blameless. It is impossible for any friend of the Union to point to a single instance by which the South originated a measure that threatened the integrity of the Union, or did injustice to any of its citizens. The South has not only done all that it could do to add to our national honor and greatness, but has studiously abstained from every thing calculated to disturb the domestic harmony. Nay more, when the South has had heaped upon it the most disgusting and provoking abuse—when it has suffered the most wanton acts of injustice from the North, it has displayed a forbearance and a patience, which the people of the South only can display. These are some of the sacrifices which the South has heretofore made, and is still making, for the sake of peace and the Union. I trust that this forbearance is not to be put to stronger tests, for they might produce practical secession.

The brig Grey Eagle, so far as my information goes (I get it from yours, and other newspapers,) was owned at the North, was commanded by a Northern captain and navigated by a Northern crew. This brig went to Africa, and, from some barraccoon on the coast, procured a cargo of six hundred slaves, it is said, and landed them on the island of Cuba. What do you see in all this, sir, calculated to excite your fears, or to justify your surmises, that the South is about to revive the African slave trade? Southern men had no interest in this brig, or her cargo, that I know of. Pardon me when I say, it seems to me, that we of the South might ask with much more propriety, *whether Northern men ever intended to relinquish this traffic?*

The history of the African slave trade shows, that before it was prohibited by law, the South participated in it, so far as the importation was concerned, to a very limited extent, and since its prohibition, not at all, that I know of. The vessels engaged in the trade, were principally, if not a together, owned by Northern men (softly—New England men.) Northern men brought the slaves to the South, and sold them. How these slaves were procured—how they suffered in the middle and all other passages, &c. &c., we of the South only know what history relates. Whatever these sufferings may have been, they form the amount of Northern responsibility in the case. How the slaves have been treated since they have become ours, forms the amount of our responsibility—a responsibility which we are by no means inclined to exchange for yours, were such a thing possible, and which we are not disposed to deny or avoid.

Your inquiry is directed principally to the African slave trade, although you discuss at some length, and in the usual way, another subject—domestic slavery. You desire to know what Southern sentiment may be, as to the revival of this trade. I will give that sentiment as I understand it, and I think I understand it well—*the South is now as it has ever been since the trade became unlawful*, UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REVIVAL. No doubt, sir, it would afford you much pleasure if the facts would permit you to say as much for the North. Excuse me, sir, it seems surprising that you should entertain a doubt, with regard to southern sentiment on this subject. With a coast extending from Maryland to Texas, every facility abundant and at hand, what is there *now*, or has there been heretofore, to prevent the South carrying on this trade, had it been so disposed? And if disinclined to the *direct* trade with Africa, what is there *now*, or has there been heretofore, to prevent an indirect trade, by way of Cuba?

On this subject, with regard to my native State (Georgia) I can be very explicit—positive. You will perceive that the power of prohibiting the African slave trade, is in the Federal Constitution, but an *implied* power—powers of this kind remain dormant until they are put into exercise by legislation.—Congress passed an act in 1807, prohibiting this trade after the first day of January, 1808. TEN YEARS before this period, that is, in 1798, Georgia included in her Constitution this article: "There shall be no importation of slaves into this State, from Africa, or any foreign place, after the first day of October next." For the purpose of carrying fully into effect the provisions of her Constitution and the act of Congress of 1807, Georgia passed several acts. In one of these acts, passed in '17, 37 years ago, only one year after the organization of the Colonization Society, provision was made for turning over to said society any African slaves which might be introduced into the State. There occurs in the last mentioned act, this remarkable clause: "His Excellency, the Governor, is authorised and requested, to aid in promoting the benevolent views of said society, in such manner as he may deem expedient." So stands, *this day*, the Constitution and law of Georgia. I regret that I am not prepared to make an investigation of this subject, as respects the other Southern States; but apprehend that an examination will show as efficient legislation, on the part of each of them, as is that of Georgia; for a common purpose would necessarily suggest common action.

There are but two places, on our side of the Atlantic, where this trade is carried on, to wit: Brazil and Cuba. Brazil being remote, *at present*, from the United States, I shall here say no more that relates to that government. The trade goes on with Cuba, and is likely to go on, as long as things continue in their present position. Now, sir, I declare, and I trust you will believe me to be sincere, I see no remedy for this objectionable trade (nor for the Africanization of Cuba) but the bringing that island into the American Union. This, I trust, will be at no distant day. This event will not only put an end to those ceaseless annoyances, experienced by commercial men, but the people of the island will be blessed with liberty of conscience and all the benefits of freemen. May we of the South count on your co-operation in this great and good work?

I have confined myself, you perceive, to the discussion of the revival of the African slave trade, although your editorial would justify me in alluding to the subject of domestic slavery. You will not understand me, because I have not discussed the latter subject, to be averse to its discussion; but really, sir, it appears to me to be not only unnecessary, but a work of supererogation to discuss the propriety of an institution, which the laws, the Constitution, both State and Federal, and the Bible, authorize and regulate.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,
HOWELL COBB.

THE PULPIT.—A few planks of timber for a pulpit, and market-place of Wittemberg for a cathedral—three thousand agitated and inquiring spirits for an audience—Martin Luther the preacher, and the Lord of glory in the midst—this is Protestantism. In the Romish church the pulpit stands in a corner, and the alter alone is made visible; in the Protestant church the pulpit is, and ever ought to be, the most prominent thing; the pulpit, with an evangelical minister in it, the Bible on it, and the blessing of God over it, is the instrument for the world's conversion. I mind not who the preacher is, or what he wears. I have my preference, or my prejudice, as you might say, but it never can affect my solemn and deliberate conviction of the infinite value of eternal truth. I mind not whether the occupant of that pulpit wears lawn sleeves or a silk gown, or a surplice, or, like the Methodist preachers, what is still more apostolical, none of the three. I mind not much, I say who the preacher is, or what the preacher wears, that occupies the pulpit—let him speak out—let him not look behind to see who frowns, nor before him to see who applauds; let him proclaim God's truth—let him be, like Knox, one who fears not the face of day—let him speak fearlessly as in the presence of God—let his word be like Luther's cannon shot, and his sermons half battles. Fears and compromises, and patrons and people—their promises, or threats, or gains, or loans must have no place in his heart, or conscience, or creed.—*Cumming.*

The following is an extract from the recent address of a barister "out west" to a jury:

"The law expressly declares, gentlemen, in the beautiful language of Shakespeare, that where no doubt exists of the guilt of the prisoner, it is your duty to fetch him in innocent.

If you keep this fact in view, in the case of my client, gentlemen, you will have the honor of making a friend of him, and all his relations, and you can allers look upon this occasion and reflect with pleasure, that you have done as you would be done by. But if, on the other hand, you disregard the principal of law, and set at naught my eloquent remarks, and fetch him in guilty, the silent twitches of conscience will follow you over every fair cornfield, I reckon, and my injured and down-trodden client will he apt to light on you one of these dark nights, *as my cat lights on a sasserful of milk.*"

ON ONE CONDITION.—Some years ago, when the Legislature of one of the middle States were framing a Constitution, the discussion of its provisions was warm and obstinate. Many days had been spent in fiery debate, and the vote was at length about to be taken. Just at this moment, a country member, who had been absent for some days previously, entered the House and took his seat. Another member, who was in favor of the amended Constitution, went to him and endeavored to make a convert of him.

"You must vote for the Constitution by all means," said he.

"I'll think of it," said the country member.

"But you must make up your mind at once, man, for the vote is about to be taken."

The country member scratched his head, and seemed puzzled.

"Come, why do you hesitate? Will you promise me to vote for the Constitution? I am sure it will give general satisfaction."

"I'll vote for it on one condition," said the country member.

"What is that?"

"And on no other, by gracious!"

"But what condition is it?"

"Why, that they let it run by my farm."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last, as Mr. William Rand, of this county, was driving into the city in his carriage with his wife, and when near the residence of Hon. S. H. Rogers, the horses became frightened, dashed off, broke the tongue of the carriage and overturned it, and threw Mrs. Rand with great force against a rock on the side walk. Her skull was broken, and she died in half an hour after receiving the injury. Mr. Rand was not seriously injured. We learn that the horses were considered to be quite gentle. A stout negro man was driving, but his efforts to control them were entirely unavailing. They were frightened by the falling of some limbs from a tree, which was being trimmed.

Mrs. Rand was a kind-hearted and excellent woman, and her bereaved husband and family have the warm sympathies of the community.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Fun in California.

If any body can read the following from the San Diego (California) Herald, without a hearty laugh, there isn't a grain of fun in his composition:

Oh what a trying thing it is for a feller
To git kooped up in this 'ere little plais
Where the males don't run regular no how
Nor the females nurther, cause there aint none
By the males I mean the poss officer
By which we git our letters and sufforth
From the Atlantic States and British Provinces
But here there ain't no kind of a chance
Except by the Southerner or leky Fremont
Which comes very seldom and onst in the latter
I come to this plais and wish I was furder.
The natives is all sorts complected
Some white, some black, and some kinder speckled
And about fourteen rowdy vagabons
That gits drunk and goes round lickin every body
And foer stores to every white human
Which are kept by the children of Zion
Where they sell their goods bort at auction
At seven times more than they costed.
With a grand jury that's sittin forever
But don't never seem to indite nothin
And if they do what comes on it?
The petty ones finds em not gilty
And then they go off much in licker
And hit the fust feller that they come to.
All night long in this sweet little village
You hear the soft note of a pistol
With the pleasant scream of the victim
Whose been shot perhaps in the gizzard
And all day hosses is runnin
With drunken greasers astraddle
A hollerin and hoopin like demons
And playin at billards and smoke
Till they've narry red cent to ante
Having busted up all the money
Which they borrowed at awful per centage
On ranches which they haint no title to
The U S board of committion
Will be derned if they ever approve it.
While the squire he goes round a walkin
And sasses all respectable persons
With his talk of pills he's invented
To give a spirit of resentment.
And persons fite duels on paper.
Oh its awful this here little plais is
And quick as my business is finished
I shall leave here you may depend on it
By the very first leky steamboate
Or if they are all of them bust'd
I'll hire a mule from some feller
And just put out to Santy Clara.

☞The War in Europe is exhausting the resources of England, and is said to be a large cause of the commercial embarrassments there. The Liverpool Times of the 18th ultimo remarks:

"War will soon prove itself to be as great an exhauster as famine. The cost of our army for the year has been estimated at considerably more than the support of the Irish peasantry in 1847. The people required £8,000,000 worth of corn, which threatened to exhaust our banks. Our fleet and troops will require £8,423,099, before the close of the current fiscal year. The bullion receipts, week after week, are immense, but the bullion returns of our banks show no increase. The demand for the precious metals appears to be greater than the supply, which is infinitely larger than at any former period of our history. This proves that an endless quantity of gold does not supply a people with money; and that in trade, despite all legislation to the contrary, it is simply dealt in as a commodity, like all other articles of commerce."

SHOCKING DEVELOPMENTS.

Philadelphia, November 7.

A woman named Pamelia Myers, now under arrest, has confessed that her paramour, a man named Mayer, killed five of their illegitimate children by throwing them into a sink.

'You're in liquor,' as the vial remarked as the snake was put into alcohol. 'Good spirits preserve me!' said the snake in reply to the vial.

YEAR OF CALAMITY.—The New Orleans Christain Advocate of the 14th ultimo, in recapitulating the heavy misfortunes that have befallen our nation during the present year, sums up the mournful tale in language as full of truth as the year has been of memorable events:

"We sing of mercy and judgment. The year past will be signal in history for its disasters. Drought, in the best agricultural districts, cutting off millions of produce. Fires in cities and forests; mountains in a blaze.—Cholera invading from the sea coast to the interior. Yellow fever raging as never before. Disasters by railroads, and greater ones by rivers and by sea. Sailing vessels lost; steamers, huge and staunch, foundering mid-ocean, or in tempting view of shore; or burning in hopeless distance of rescue. Thousands of lives list; moaning and wailing fill all the land. Such events show us that God does not need wars, foes of steel and iron, serried ranks of invading hosts, armed fleets, like those that distress the other hemisphere, in order to reduce the proud to humility; or make His sovereignty known."

A few days ago, says the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, Mr. Samuel S. Rembert, a wealthy planter, residing near Memphis, Tenn., and having a wife and seven children, eloped with the daughter of Dr. Dubose, a neighbor and relative, also very wealthy. By means of the telegraph, however, they were overtaken and arrested at Hickman, Ky. Miss Dubose is only thirteen years of age. Mrs. Rembert is thought to be deranged.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Consular Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, was concluded and signed in this city, by the respective plenipotentiaries, on the twenty-third day of February last, which Convention as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and French languages, is word for word, as follows:

Consular Convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

The President of the United States of America, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, being equally desirous to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two nations, and to give a new and more ample development to their commercial intercourse, deem it expedient, for the accomplishment of that purpose, to conclude a special convention which shall determine, in a precise and reciprocal manner, the rights, privileges, and duties of the consuls of the two countries.

Accordingly they have named—

The President of the United States:

The Honorable Edward Everett, Secretary of State of the United States;

His Majesty the Emperor of the French:

The Count de Sartiges, Commander of the Imperial order of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. The consuls general, consuls, and vice-consuls or consular agents of the United States and France, shall be reciprocally received and recognized, on the presentations of their commissions, in the form established in their respective countries. The necessary exequatur for the exercise of their functions shall be furnished to them without charge; and on the exhibition of this exequatur, they shall be admitted at once, and without difficulty, by the territorial authorities, federal or State, judicial or executive, of the ports, cities, and places of their residence and district, to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted. The government that furnishes the exequatur reserves the right to withdraw it on a statement of the reasons for which it has thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE 2. The consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the United States and France, shall enjoy in the two countries the privileges usually accorded to their offices, such as personal immunity, except in the case of crime, exemption from military billetings, from service in the militia or the national guard, and other duties of the same nature; and from all direct and personal taxation, whether federal, State, or municipal. If, however, the said consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, are citizens of the country in which they reside; if they are, or become, owners of property there, or engage in commerce, they shall be subject to the same taxes and imposts, and with the reservation of the treatment granted to commercial agents, to the same jurisdiction, as other citizens of the country who are owners of property, or merchants.

They may place on the outer door of their offices, or of their dwelling houses, the arms of their nation, with an inscription in these words; "Consul of the United States," or "Consul of France;" and they shall be allowed to hoist the flag of their country thereon.

They shall never be compelled to appear as witnesses before the courts. When any declaration for judicial purposes, or deposition is to be received from them in the administration of justice, they shall be invited, in writing, to appear in court, and if unable to do so, their testimony shall be requested in writing, or be taken orally at their dwellings.

Consular pupils shall enjoy the same personal privileges and immunities as consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents.

In case of death, indisposition, or absence of the latter, the chancellors, secretaries, and consular pupils attached to their offices, shall be entitled to discharge *ad interim* the duties of their respective posts, and shall enjoy whilst thus acting, the prerogatives granted to the incumbents.

ARTICLE 3. The consular offices and dwellings shall be inviolable. The local authorities shall not invade them under any pretext. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no case shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum.

ARTICLE 4. The consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, of both countries, shall have the right to complain to the authorities of the respective governments, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, throughout the extent of their consular district, of any infractions of the treaties or conventions existing between the United States and France, or for the purpose of protecting informally the rights and interests of their countrymen, especially in cases of absence. Should there be no diplomatic agent of their nation, they shall be authorized, in case of need, to have recourse to the general or federal government of the country in which they exercise their functions.

ARTICLE 5. The respective consuls general, and consuls, shall be free to establish, in such parts of their district as they may see fit, vice-consuls, or consular agents, who may be taken indiscriminately from among Americans of the United States, Frenchmen, or citizens of other countries. These agents, whose nomination, it is understood, shall be submitted to the approval of the respective governments, shall be provided with a certificate given to them by the consul by whom they are named, and under whose orders they are to act.

ARTICLE 6. The consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall have the right of taking at their offices or beaureaux, at the domicil of the parties concerned, or on board ship, the declarations of captains, crews, passengers, merchants, or citizens of their country, and of executing there, all requisite papers.

The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall have the right, also, to receive at their offices, or beaureaux, comformably to the laws and regulations of their country, all acts of agreement between the citizens of their own country and [the] citizens or inhabitants of the country in which they reside, and even all such acts between the latter, provided that these acts relate to property situated, or to business to be transacted, in the territory of the nation to which the consul or the agent before whom they are executed may belong.

Copies of such papers, duly authenticated by the consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents, and sealed with the official seal of their consulate or consular agency, shall be admitted in courts of justice throughout the United States and France, in like manner as the originals.

ARTICLE 7. In all the States of the Union, whose existing laws permit it, so long and to the same extent as the said laws shall remain in force, Frenchmen shall enjoy the right of possessing personal and real property by the same title and in the same manner as the citizens of the United States. They shall be free to dispose of it as they may please, either gratuitously or for value received, by donation, testament, or otherwise, just as those citizens themselves; and in no case shall they be subjected to taxes, on transfer, inheritance, or any others different from those paid by the latter, or to taxes which shall not be equally imposed.

As to the States of the Union, by whose existing laws aliens are not permitted to hold real estate, the President engages to recommend to them the passage of such laws as may be necessary for the purpose of conferring this right.

In like manner, but with the reservation of the ulterior right of establishing reciprocity in regard to possession and inheritance, the government of France accords to the citizens of the United States, the same rights within its territory in respect to real and personal property, and to inheritance, as are enjoyed there by its own citizens.

ARTICLE 8. The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall alone take cognizance of differences which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captain, fliocers, and crew, without exception, particularly in reference to adjustment of wages and the execution of contracts.

The local authorities shall not, on any pretext, interfere in these differences, but shall lend forcible aid to the consuls, when they may ask it, to arrest and imprison all persons composing the crew whom they may deem it necessary to confine. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the consuls, addressed in writing to the local authority, and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship or the list of the crew, and shall be held, during the whole time of their stay in the port, at the disposal of the consuls. Their release shall be granted at the mere request of the consuls made in writing. The expenses of the arrest and detention of those persons shall be paid by the consuls.

ARTICLE 9. The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, may arrest the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crews of ship-of-war, or merchant vessels of their nation, who may be guilty or be accused of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board, or back to their country. To that end, the consuls of France in the United States, shall apply to the magistrates designated in the act of Congress, of May 4, 1826—that is to say, indiscriminately to any of the federal, State, or municipal authorities; and the consuls of the United States in France, shall apply to any of the competent authorities and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by an exhibition of the registers of the vessels and list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the men whom they claim belonged to said crew. Upon such request alone, thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consuls, the deserters, not being citizens of the country where the demand is made, either at the time of their shipping or at their arrival in the port, shall be given up to them. All aid and protection shall be furnished them for the pursuit, seizure, and arrest of the deserters, who shall even be put and kept in the prisons of the country at the request and at the expense of the consuls until these agents may find an opportunity of sending them away. If, however, such opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE 10. The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall receive the declarations, protests, and reports of all captains of vessels of their nation, in reference to injuries experienced at sea; they shall examine and take note of stowage; and when there are no stipulations to the contrary between the owners, freighters, or insurers, they shall be charged with the repairs. If any inhabitants of the country in which the consuls reside, or citizens of a third nation, are interested in the matter, and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authority shall decide.

ARTICLE 11. All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked upon the coast of France, and of French vessels wrecked upon the coast of the United States, shall be respectively directed by the consuls general, consuls and vice-consuls of the United States in France and by the consuls general, consuls, and vice-consuls, of France in the United States, and until their arrival by the respective consular agents, wherever an agency exists. In the places and ports where an agency does not exist, the local authorities, until the arrival of the consul in whose district the wreck may have occurred, and who shall be immediately informed of the occurrence, shall take all necessary measures for the protection of persons and the preservation of property.

The local authorities shall not otherwise interfere than for the maintainance of order, the protection of the interests of the salvors, if they do not belong to the crews that have been wrecked, and to carry into effect the arrangements made for the entry and exportation of the merchandise saved.

It is understood that such merchandise shall not be subjected to any custom-house duty if it is to be reexported, and, if it be entered for consumption, a diminution of such duty shall be allowed in conformity with the laws of the respective countries.

ARTICLE 12. The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, as well as their consular pupils, chancellors, and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all the other privileges, exemptions, and immunities which may at any future time be granted to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 13. The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be made in conformity with the respective constitutions of the two countries, and exchanged at Washington within the period of six months, or sooner, if possible. In case neither party gives notice, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force a year longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall give such notice.

In testimony whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and hereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-third day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

EDWARD EVERETT. [L. S.]
SARTIGES. [L. S.]

And whereas the said Convention, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the eleventh instant, by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Count de Sartiges, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., &c., and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, near the Government of the United States, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this the twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
[L. S.] and fifty three, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-eighth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
W. L. MARCY *Secretary of State.*

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WAEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic was concluded and signed at the city of Mexico on the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; which treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

IN THE NAME OF ALMIGHTY GOD:

The Republic of Mexico and the United States of America, desiring to remove every cause of disagreement which might interfere in any manner with the better friendship and intercourse between the two countries, and especially in respect to the true limits which should be established, when, notwithstanding what was covenanted in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in the year 1848, opposite interpretations have been urged, which might give occasion to questions of serious moment; to avoid these, and to strengthen and more firmly maintain the peace which happily prevails between the two republics, the President of the United States has, for this purpose, appointed James Gadsden, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the same, near the Mexican government, and the President of Mexico has appointed as Plenipotentiary "*ad hoc*" his excellency Don Manuel Diez de Bonilla, cavalier grand cross of the national and distinguished order of Guadalupe, and Secretary of State, and of the office of Foreign Relations, and Don Jose Salazar Ylarregui and General Mariano Monterde as scientific commissioners, invested with full powers for this negotiation, who, having communicated their respective full powers, and finding them in due and proper form, have agreed upon the articles following:

ARTICLE 1. The Mexican Republic agreed to designate the following as her true limits with the United States for the future; retaining the same dividing line between the two Californias as already defined and established, according to the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the limits between the two republics shall be as follows: Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, as provided in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; thence, as defined in the said article, up the middle of that river to the

point where the parallel of 31 deg. 47 north latitude crosses the same; thence due west one hundred miles; thence south to the parallel of 31 deg 20 north latitude; thence along the said parallel of 31 deg 20 to the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado River twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers; thence up the middle of the said river Colorado until it intersects the present line, between the United States and Mexico.

For the performance of this portion of the treaty, each of the two governments shall nominate one commissioner, to the end that, by common consent the two thus nominated, having met in the city of Paso del Norte, three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, may proceed to survey and mark out upon the land the dividing line stipulated by this article, where it shall not have already been surveyed and established by the mixed commission, according to the treaty of Guadalupe, keeping a journal and making proper plans of their operations.—For this purpose, if they should judge it necessary, the contracting parties shall be at liberty each to unite to its respective commissioner, scientific or assistants, such as astronomers and surveyors, whose concurrence shall not be considered necessary for the settlement and ratification of a true line of division between the two Republics; that line shall be alone established upon which the commissioners may fix their consent in this particular being considered decisive and an integral part of this treaty, without necessity of ulterior ratification or approval, and without room for interpretation of any kind by either of the parties contracting.

The dividing line thus established shall, in all time, be faithfully respected by the two governments, without any variation therein, unless of the express and free consent of the two, given in conformity to the principles of the law of nations, and in accordance with the constitution of each country respectively.

In consequence, the stipulation in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe upon the boundary line therein described is no longer of any force, wherein it may conflict with that here established, the said line being considered annulled and abolished wherever it may not coincide with the present, and in the same manner remaining in full force where in accordance with the same.

Article 2. The government of Mexico hereby releases the United States from all liability on account of the obligations contained in the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; and the said article and the thirty-third article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the United States of America and the United Mexican States concluded at Mexico, on the fifty day ef April, 1831, are hereby abrogated.

Article 3. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations, the Government of the United States agrees to pay to the government of Mexico, in the city of New York, the sum of ten millions of dollars, of which seven millions shall be paid immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and the remaining three millions as soon as the boundary line shall be surveyed, marked, and established.

Article 4. The provisions of the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo having been rendered nugatory, for the most part, by the cession of territory granted in the first article of this treaty, the said articles are hereby abrogated and annulled, and the provisions as herein expressed substituted therefor. The vessels, and citizens of the United States shall, in all time, have free and uninterrupted passage through the Gulf of California, to and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line of the two countries. It being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the river Colorado, and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican government; and precisely the same provisions, stipulations, and restrictions, in all respects, are hereby agreed upon and adopted, and shall be scrupulously observed and enforced by the two contracting governments in reference to the Rio Colorado, so far and for such distance as the middle of that river is made their common boundary line by the first article of this treaty.

The several provisions, stipulations, and restrictions contained in the 7th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo shall remain in force only so far as regards the Rio Bravo del Norte, below the initial of the said boundary provided in the first article of this treaty; that is to say, below the intersection of the 31 deg 47 30 parallel of longitude, with the boundary line established by the late treaty dividing said river from its mouth upwards, according to the fifth article of the treaty of Gusdalupe.

Article 5. All the provisions of the eighth and ninth, sixteenth and seventeenth articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, shall apply to the territory ceded by the Mexican Republic in the first article of the present treaty; and to all the rights of persons and property, both civil and ecclesiastical, within the same, as fully and as effectually as if the said articles were herein again recited and set forth.

Article 6. No grants of land within the territory ceded by the first article of this treaty bearing date subsequent to the day—twenty-fifth of September—when the minister and subscriber to this treaty on the part of the United States, proposed to the Government of Mexico to terminate the question of boundary, will be considered valid or be recognized by the United States, or will any grants made previously be respected or be considered as obligatory which have not been located and duly recorded in the archives of Mexico.

Article 7. Should there at any future period (which God forbid) occur any disagreement between the two nations which might lead to a rupture of their relations and reciprocal peace, they bind themselves in like manner to procure by every possible method the adjustment of every difference; and should they still in this manner not succeed, never will they proceed to a declaration of war, without having previously paid attention to what has been set forth in article twenty-one of the treaty of Guadalupe for similar cases; which article, as well as the twenty-second, is here reaffirmed.

Article 8. The Mexican Government having on the 5th of February, 1853, authorized the early construction of a plank and railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and, to secure the stable benefits of said transit way to the persons and merchandise of the citizens of Mexico and the United States, it is stipulated that neither government will interpose any obstacle to the transit of persons and merchandise of both nations; and at no time shall higher charges be made on the transit of persons and property of citizens of the United States, than may be made on the persons and property of other foreign nations, nor shall any interest in said transit way, nor in the proceeds thereof, be transferred to any foreign government.

The United States, by its agents, shall have the right to transport across the isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of communication; also the effects of the United States government and its citizens, which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the isthmus, free of custom house or other charges by the Mexican government. Neither passports nor letters of security will be required of persons crossing the isthmus and not remaining in the country.

When the construction of the railroad shall be completed, the Mexican government agrees to open a port of entry in addition to the port of Vera Cruz, at or near the terminus of said road on the Gulf of Mexico.

The two governments will enter into arrangements for the prompt transit of troops and munitions of the United States, which that government may have occasion to send from one part of its territory to another, lying on opposite sides of the continent.

The Mexican government having agreed to protect with its whole power the prosecution, preservation, and security of the work, the United States may extend its protection as it shall judge wise to it when it may feel sanctioned and warranted by the public or international law.

Article 9. This treaty shall be ratified, and the respective ratifications shall be exchanged at the city of Washington within the exact period of six months from the date of its signature, or sooner, if possible.

In testimony whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, have hereunto affixed our hands and seals at Mexico, the thirtieth (30th) day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, in the thirty-third year of the independence of the Mexican republic, and the seventy-eighth of that of the United States.

JAMES GADSDEN, [L. S.]
MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA, [L. S.]
JOSE SALAZAR YLARREGUI, [L. S.]
J. MARIANO MONTERDE, [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have this day been exchanged at Washington, by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and Senor General Don Juan N. Almonte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed aud fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-eighth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

Salisbury, Nov. 2d, 1854.

Pursuant to a call, a general Internal Improvement Convention met this day.

On motion, E. J. Erwin, Esq., of the county of Burke, was called to the Chair, and John M. Rose of Cumberland, and N. N. Fleming, Rowan, were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Reid of Duplin, the members of this Convention were requested to present their names at the Secretary's table, when the following delegates were reported from their respective counties, viz:

Alexander—A. C. McIntosh, Hugh Oxford, J. W. Jones, G. W. Long, A. M. Bogle.

Burke—E. J. Erwin, A. Myers, E. E. Greenlee, Phillip Warlick, W. L. McRee.

Catawba—D. B. Gaither, F. H. Crawford, T. L. Lowe, M. L. McCorkle.

Craven—Edward R. Stanly.

Cumberland—Geo. McNeill, D. G. McRae, John H. Cook, H. L. Myrover, Joseph Avery, Duncan McLaurin, Theodore Martine, Thos. A. E. Evans, John M. Rose, T. R. Underwood, W. McL. McKay, Gen. A. D. McLean, J. C. McNair.

Carteret—C. R. Thomas.

Caldwell—N. A. Powell.

Duplin—David Reid.

Iredell—David Walddell, John Davidson, Andrew Baggarly, A. F. Wallace, L. Griffith, E. Wooton, O. Wooton, T. Heath, A. Willard, W. Smith, J. F. Cash, Col. D. Ramsay, Sam'l R. Bell, D. L. Sharpe, J. S. O. Byers, W. P. Caldwell, M. H. Brandon, John Trivitt, John K. Potts, P. B. Chambers, Col. John Murdoch, J. F. McNeely.

Montgomery—Samuel H. Christian, Edward Burrage.

New Hanover—B. W. Vick, Wm. H Marsh.

Onslow—Col. L. W. Humphrey, John A. Averett.

Rowan—Col. J. F. McCorkle, Wm. Murphy, John I. Shaver, D. A. Davis, John A. Boyden, B. F. Fraley, John D. Brown, B. B. Roberts, T. L. Cowan, John McRorie, Chas. F. Fisher, M. Brown, J. F. Chambers, H. L. Robards, A. H. Caldwell, N. Boyden, N. N. Fleming, Samuel Reeves, Dr. Samuel Kerr, J. C. McConnaughey, C. L. Torrence, D. Barringer, C. A. Rose, C. L. Partee, M. S. McKenzie, Daniel Wood, Geo. R. Johnson, B. Craige, J. M. Horrah, T. T. Maxwell, Samuel Harrison, Moses L. Brown, W. P. Graham, J. M. Coffin, G. A. Miller, J. J. Bruner, J. C. Cannon, Robert Murphy, Benj. Summer, Dr. J. G. Ramsey, J. G. Fleming, Wm. Murdoch, H. C. Simonton.

Sampson.—W. J. Devane, Patrick Murphy.

Stanly.—A. C. Freeman, J. M. McCorkle, H. Marshall, J. S. Turner.

On motion of Col. Humphrey, of Onslow, the Chairman was requested to appoint one member from each County, to report permanent officers for the Convention.

The Chairman appointed

Col. S. W. Humphrey, of Onslow; D. B. Gaither, Catawba; S. H. Christian, Montgomery; A. M. Bogle, Alexander; N. A. Powell, Caldwell; Patrick Murphy, Sampson; A. C. Freeman, Stanly; David Reid, Duplin; W. H. Marsh, New Hanover; W. L. McRee, Burke; E. R. Stanly, Craven; C. R. Thomas, Carteret; P. B. Chambers, Iredell; C. F. Fisher, Rowan; D. G. McRae, Cumberland.

On motion of Mr. Summer, of Rowan,

Resolved, That all persons present, or who shall be in attendance, on this Convention, who have not been appointed delegates thereto, be requested to take seats in the same.

On motion of Mr. McNeill, Rev. Mr. Gilchrist was requested to open the proceedings of this Convention, by Prayer.

After the same, adjourned till 3 o'clock.

Thursday Afternoon, Nov. 2.

Convention met as adjourned.

The Committee appointed to recommend permanent officers of the Convention, made a report recommending the following persons:

For President—DAVID REID, of Duplin.

For Vice Presidents—E. J. Erwin, of Burke; Geo. McNeill, of Cumberland; Benj. Summer, of Rowan; S. R. Bell, of Iredell; Edward R. Stanly, of Craven.

For Secretaries—Jno. M. Rose, of Cumberland; N. N. Fleming, of Rowan.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and the officers appointed conducted to their several seats.

The President made his acknowledgements to the Convention, in a few eloquent and appropiate remarks, which were received with considerable applause by the Convention.

On motion of Mr Marsh, of New Hanover,—

Resolved, That the Rules of Order of the House of Commons of the last Legislature, be adopted as Rules for the government of this Convention so far as the same may be applicable.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, of Onslow,

Resolved, That the counties represented in this Convention, be entitled to vote on all questions before it, according to their representation in the House of Commons in the Legislature of North Carolina.

The following delegates appeared and took seats in the Convention, viz:

From Mecklenburg—Jno. A. Young, Wm. Johnson, C. J. Fox, J. R. Davidson.

From New Hanover—Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, Wm. H. McRary.

Cabarrus—Dr. F. M. Henderson.

On motion Mr. Murphy, of Sampson,

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of one member from each county represented in this Convention, be appointed by the President, to whom shall be referred all matters offered for the consideration of the Convention, and that they have leave to report thereon.

The President appointed,

Nathaniel Boyden, of Rowan; A. M. Bogle, of Alexander; W. L. McRee, of Burke; D. B. Gaither, of Catawba; Jno. H. Cook, of Cumberland; C. R. Thomas, of Carteret; N. A. Powell, of Caldwell; W. P. Caldwell, of Iredell; S. H. Christian, of Montgomery; Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, of New Hanover; J. A. Averitt, of Onslow; Wm. S. Devane, of Sampson; J. S. Turner, of Stanly; C. J. Fox, of Mecklenburg; Dr. F. M. Henderson, of Cabarrus.

On motion Mr. Murphy, the President and Vice-Presidents of the Convention, were added to the Committee.

A Communication from Wm. A. Lenoir, of the County of Caldwell addressed to the President of this Convention was laid before the same, and on motion referred to the select Committee.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Humphrey, of Onslow,

Resolved, That it is expedient to construct a *main trunk line* of the Rail Road from the most eligible point on Beaufort Harbour, via. Kenansville, Fayetteville and Salisbury, thence West, by the most practicable route to the Tennessee line, that the said line is strictly a great *State* work and that the Legislature be requested to appropriate two thirds of the amount of the cost of said work.

On motion of Mr. Devane of Sampson, the resolution was referred to the select Committee.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. McCorkle of Catawba,

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the legislature of North Carolina at its next session, that two thirds of Capital Stock necessary to complete the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road from Goldsboro' to Beaufort Harbour via Kinston and Newbern, and also, the extension of the N. C. Rail Road West from Salisbury to the Tennessee line be appropriated by the State as soon as one third of the Capital Stock necessary for the construction of the same shall be subscribed by individuals and counties.

On motion Mr. McKay, of Cumberland, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow 9 o'clock.

Second Day.
Friday, Nov. 3, 1854.

Convention met as adjourned.

The following delegates reported their names, viz:

From Randolph—Hugh McCain.

From Mecklenburg—Sam'l J. Lowrie.

From Davie—A. G. Carter.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Baggerly of Iredell:

Resolved, That the North Carolina Western branch from Salisbury Central Rail Road via South Troy, be considered for extension to the Watauga Pass.

On motion of Mr. Boyden of Rowan, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Boyden from the general Select Committee submitted the following

REPORT.

The general Select Committee have performed the duty assigned them as well as the brief period allowed for consultation would permit, and have directed me to submit the following Report:

Your Committee, in the first place, deemed it expedient to recommend to the Convention the adoption of some general principle which should in their opinion, guide the Legislature in lending its aid to Railroads, or other works of Internal Improvements. And your Committee, upon the suggestion of the Honorable gentleman from New Hanover, agreed upon the following resolution with great unanimity.

Resolved, That this Convention being deeply impressed with the necessity of the State of North Carolina establishing some general principle which should hereafter guide them in affording aid to corporations in the construction of Railroads or other works of Internal Improvements, do recommend to the Legislature to lend its aid by subscribing two-thirds of the capital stock necessary for the construction of suck works alone, as shall, in their opinion, tend to develope the resources of our State and concentrate the trade thereof upon some one or more points upon our sea board or navigable waters, within our own borders, when it is ascertained that individuals or Counties will subscribe the remaining sums required for such construction.

Your Committee then thought it necessary to point out certain works of internal improvements which would come within the scope of the aforesaid resolution, and in performing this duty they found more difficulty than in the adoption of the principle, as it is usually much easier to establish a proper governing principle, than to determine all the cases that fall within it.

Your Com. had little or no difficulty in recommending as falling within the principle thus adopted, the construction of a Railroad from Goldsborough *via* Kinston and Newbern to Beaufort harbor; and likewise that from Salisbury by the best and most practicable route to some point on the Tennessee line, as proposed by the resolution referred to your Committee, introduced by the gentleman from Catawba.

Your Committee then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution referred to them, introduced by the gentleman from Onslow. Your Committee entertained no doubt that the construction of this line of Railroad would tend to the development of the resources of an important section of the State, and to the concentration of the trade thereof upon desirable points in our own State, but some of your Committee feared that it might likewise tend to injure or diminish the value of the capital of the State and individuals already invested in the N. C. Railroad.

A majority of your Committee being of a different opinion, however, recommend the construction of this line of road.

There was then submitted to the consideration of your Committee by the gentleman from Mecklenburg, a resolution for the construction of a line of Railroad from Wilmington or from some point on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad through the town of Charlotte to the Tennessee line. (See the fourth resolution below.)

Some of your Committee entertained the opinion, that although this line of road would undoubtedly contribute to the development of the resources of an interesting and important section of the State, and thus far come within the principle adopted; yet a portion of your committee entertained fears that the construction of this line of road, might tend greatly to diminish the value of the capital of the State already invested in the N. C. Rail Road, and likewise divert a considerable portion of the trade from the Western section of the State, from our own markets, and direct it to the seaports in South Carolina, and thus violate the principle adopted by your Committee; but a majority of your Committee, being of opinion that it would not have this effect, determined to recommend the construction of this line of road also.

Your Committee next proceeded to the consideration of a resolution in the following words, introduced by the gentleman from Mecklenburg:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Legislature of North Carolina, the passage of an act authorizing the counties and corporate towns through which, or near to which said Rail Road may pass, to subscribe such sums as may be regarded judicious, after the sense of the voters of said counties and towns may have been taken in relation thereto.

The committe unanimously recommended the adoption of this resolution.

Your Committee cannot flatter themselves that their labors will meet the entire approbation of the Convention,—all they can expect is that they may be used as a starting point in the business of the Convention.

The question being upon the adoption of the resolutions reported by the Committee.

The resolutions were adopted as follows unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That this Convention, being deeply impressed with the necessity of the State of North Carolina's establishing some general principle which should guide them in affording aid to corporations in the construction of Rail Roads or other works of Internal Improvement, do recommend to the Legislature to lend its aid by subscribing two-thirds of the Capitol Stock necessary for the construction of such works alone as shall in their opinion tend to develope the resources of our State, and to concentrate the trade thereof upon some one or more points upon our sea board or navigable waters, within our own borders, and when it is ascertained that individuals or counties will subscribe the remaining sum required for such construction.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Legislature of North Carolina at its next session, that two-thirds of the Capital Stock necessary to complete the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road from Goldsborough to Beaufort Harbor, via Kinston and Newbern, and also the extension of the North Carolina Central Rail Road West from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, be appropriated by the State, as soon as one-third of the capital necessary for the construction of the same shall be subscribed by individuals and counties.

Resolved, That it is expedient to construct a *main trunk line of Rail Road* from the most eligible point on Beaufort Harbor through Onslow via Kenansville, Clinton and Fayetteviile to Salisbury, and thence West by the most practicable route to the Tennessee line—that said line is strictly a *great State work*, and that the Legislature be requested to appropriate two-thirds of the amount of the cost necessary for the construction of such work.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Legislature of North Carolina, the passage of an act for the North Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company, to run from the town of Wilmington, or from some point on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, through the town of Charlotte to the Tennessee line, and that the State subscribe two thirds of the stock necessary for the completion of this object, so soon as one third shall be subscribed by private stockholders.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Legislature of North Carolina, the passage of an act authorizing the counties and corporate towns through which, or near to which said Railroad may pass, to subscribe such sums as may be regarded judicious, after the sense of said counties and towns may have been taken in relation thereto.

On motion of Mr. Johnston of Mecklenburg,

Resolved, That the next legislature of the State be requested to make such further appropriations as may be necessary to insure the speedy completion of the North Carolina Railroad.

On motion of Mr. McRae of Cumberland,

Resolved, That the President and Vice Presidents of this Convention, be a committee to prepare an address and submit to the next General Assembly the proceedings of this body.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Mecklenburg, the thanks of this Convention were tendered to the citizens of the town of Salisbury for their hospitality during the sittings of the same.

On motion of Mr. McRae of Cumberland,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and they are hereby tendered to the President and officers of the Convention, for the dignified and efficient discharge of their duties as officers of the Convention.

On motion adjourned sine die.

DAVID REID, *President.*

Vice Presidents.—George McNeill, E. R. Stanly, S. R. Bell, B. Sumner, E. J. Erwin.

John M. Rose, N. N. Fleming, *Secretaries.*

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, November 16, 1854.

☞ We are authorized to announce J. R. DYCHE, of Cherokee county, as a candidate for Principal Doorkeeper of the next House of Commons.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, David S. Reid, *Governor of the State of North Carolina:*

In pursuance of a Resolution passed by the General Assembly, at the Session of 1848—49, I do, by this my Proclamation, set apart the last Thursday in November next, being the 30th day of the month, to be observed *as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving.*

On that day, I recommend that all secular employments be suspended; that Ministers of the Gospel of the respective denominations assemble their congregations for public worship; that the People of the State unite in giving thanks to Almighty God for past blessings, and supplicate a continuance of his goodness and mercy, especially for the advancement of virtue and religion, and for the perpetuity of civil and religious liberty.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of North Carolina, at the Executive Office, in Raleigh, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1854. [L. S.]

DAVID S. REID.

(By the Governor,)
Saml. F. Adams, Jr., *Private Sec.*

NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Spectator insists that the Democratic party North is as unsound upon the slavery question as the Whig. We must be allowed, with all due deference to its opinion, to object to this proposition. "Facts are stubborn things," quoth the Spectator. True enough; and is it not a fact that the Nebraska Bill was opposed by every Northern Whig member of Congress, while the bulk of the Democracy sustained it? Is it not a fact that in the recent State elections where the Democracy were prostrated, the result was secured by a union between the enemies of the Administration and the opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law and the Nebraska bill? We are fully aware, and have never denied, that there are Free Soilers among the Northern Democracy. The simple truth is, this heresy enters to a greater or less degree into all the ramifications of Northern society. But we affirm, fearlessly, that *as a party*, the Northern Democracy has been true to the constitution and to the rights of the South.

It has become quite fashionable with a certain class of southern whig newspapers, when speaking of Gen. Pierce, to brand him with abolition proclivities. These assaults cannot injuriously affect him with intelligent men, because they are contradicted by his whole life. When the Fugitive Slave Law was about to be practically repealed by an infuriated rabble, instigated by men who knew better and who ought to have swung for their conduct, did Gen. Pierce, that much slandered man, wink at their treason, and endeavor to shirk the responsibility of the execution of the law? It is one of those "stubborn facts" that he did not. He ordered the government officials to execute the law, even though it were necessary to call to their aid the whole military establishment of the nation.

We were inclined to think at the time we penned our former article on this subject, that the Spectator was learning to see somewhat straight on the vexed question of slavery, as connected with the Whig party. But we fear it still clings to the exploded idea that there is such an institution as a *National Whig Party*. It affirms its determination to live and die a Whig, believing the groundwork of its faith to be "the eternal principles of truth." We might, if disposed to be at all inquisitive, ask what those "eternal principles" are. But as we are not, and some people dislike to be catechised, we will merely give our understanding of them, as gleaned from the authorised expounders North and South. Among Northern whigs they are constituted of attacks and encroachments upon the South, hostility to Gen. Pierce's Administration, plans and schemes for the repeal of the Fugitive law, and a settled determination to make Seward the next President of the United States! In the South generally those "eternal principles" are made up of misrepresentations of the motives and conduct of the President, slanders upon the Democratic party, sympathy with the foreign enemies of the government, and a defence and palliation of the rottenness and corruption of the Northern whig party! In this immediate region, these very important principles are all embraced under the single head of opposition to Thomas L. Clingman!

No man who values his reputation will contradict the assertion, that all the issues which divided the two parties in former years have been abandoned by the whigs, and that Democratic principles have been stamped with the seal of the people's approbation, and become the controlling policy of the Government.

IN A HURRY!

In his last issue the Editor of the Spectator appears to be considerably exercised with regard to our next Congressional election—that important ovent being *only* nine months in the fogs of the future! The whigs of this District are somewhat prone to do things in a hurry, especially when Mr. Clingman is in any way concerned. They seem to have an idea, (and a very correct one it is, by the bye,) that they must have a *good start* at him, in order to keep within a reputable distance. His competitor in the last race was announced just six months before the election!

We do not wish to be understood as objecting at all to this, as fastidious people might term it, indecent haste. We only record it as one of the peculiarities of our whig friends.

The Spectator thinks it likely Mr. Clingman will be a candidate for re-election, in the event he is not made a U. States Senator this winter. May be so—may be not. Can't say. Know nothing about his intentions.—He will doubtless be governed by his own inclinations and the wishes of his friends.—This early discussion of the matter, with the accompanying *flings*, was not intended to frighten him in advance—eh?

The best advice we can give our neighbor on this subject, is to keep cool! A six months heat came very near using up his ammunition and wearing out his battery—nine months would exhaust him quite.

MR. DOBBIN.

The Washington Union learns that Hon. James C. Dobbin has written to his friends at home, desiring them not to present his name to the Legislature as a candidate for the U. S. Senate. "We have reasons to know," continues the Union, "that the relations between the President and Mr. Dobbin are not merely agreeable, but are of a warm and friendly and confiding character, which causes the President to be deeply solicitous that he should remain in the cabinet. We believe it will be conceded by all that Mr. Dobbin has administered the department over which he presides with impartiality, ability and energy; that his suggestive mind, animated by a deep interest in the navy, has already presented for consideration reforms calculated to infuse a spirit in our gallant navy, and make it truly "a right arm of defence." North Carolina may well be proud of her son, and well may the President be happy to retain the benefit of his prudent counsels, his ardent friendship, and his untiring energy.

☞ Among our exchanges, a day or two since, we found a large, handsome paper, called "The Herald of Freedom," published at Wakarusa, Kansas Territory. As we suspected from its name before opening it, it is devoted to anti-slavery. It bears the impress of a superior mind, but its sentiments as well as its language when speaking of the South, are villainous to the last degree. It is evident that the Abolition fanatics intend to take time by the forelock, in Kansas. Multitudes of Northern emigrants have been sent out there free of cost to themselves, steam presses and printing materials have been sent with them, and everything that money and madness can accomplish, is being done, to mould the public sentiment of the Territory to the views and feelings of the anti-slavery party. If the people of the free States would expend half the money and labor in alleviating the wretchedness of the *white* paupers at their doors, which they expend in their war upon the constitutional rights of the South, we should have a better opinion of their philanthropy. But there seems to be a prejudice against a *white* skin, and in favor of a *black* one, that would be amusing if it were not disgusting.

THE BELLS ARE COMING!

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the celebrated Swiss Bell Ringers, who have made a noise in every part of the world, are to ring up the denizens of this, the "Western Capitol" of North Carolina, on this and to-morrow evenings!

☞ We take pleasure in calling the reader's attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Tinley & Herron, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Charleston, S. C. We have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Tinley for many years, and most cheerfully bear testimony to his superior ability as a business man, and as a gentleman in every way entitled to the utmost confidence. Merchants, and others, of Western Crrolina and Eastern Tennessee, who need the services of an agent at Charleston, cannot entrust their interests to safer hands.

We are having real wintry weather.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

☞Capt. John Miller, an aged and highly esteemed citizen of Henderson county, died a few days ago.

☞Dr. Brownlow of the Knoxville *Whig* declares that in the next Governor's election, in Tennessee, if one of the candidates shall support a proposition to submit a Prohibitory Liquor Law to the people, and the other oppose it, he will vote for the Prohibitory man. If neither of them favor this proposition, and the Prohibitory party have no candidate, he will himself become a candidate, and run the race through.

☞According to the Washington Star, Senator Atchison will not be in Washington during the next session of Congress. Senator Rusk, says the Star, will receive the honor of presiding over that distinguished body.

☞Letters from California intimate that Dr. Gwin will be re-elected U. S. Senator—the Democrats having majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

☞A Tennessee Baptist body (the Salem Association) has adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is inconsistent for Baptists to recognize pedobaptist preachers as Gospel ministers (denying as we do the legality of their official acts) by inviting them to occupy our pulpits, or to preach with us."

That is what we call progressing backwards, with a vengeance!

☞A famine unparalleled in the history of the country is said to be prevailing in the land of Judea.

☞Hon. W. M. Churchwell, member of Congress from Tennessee, has been elected President of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad.

☞The Augusta papers record the death, by yellow fever, of Robert F. Poe, late cashier and president of the Bank of Augusta.

☞Mrs. Hamilton, the widow of Alexander Hamilton, died in Washington on the 9th instant, in the 98th year of her age.

New York, November 9.

The steamer North Star from Aspinwall brings intelligence of the loss of the steamer Yankee Blade, which ran ashore in a fog when one day out from San Francisco. Fifteen lives and $153,000 in specie were lost. The vessel is a total wreck. A terrible scene of pillage occurred before the passengers were rescued by the steamer Goliah.

Telegraphed to the South Carolinian.

Additional by the America.

Halifax, November 9, 1854.

The Liverpool cotton circulars vary—the Brokers's Committee quoting prices stiffer, while Brown and Shipley and most others quote the market quiet, at steady rates.

The Russians have been badly beaten in Turkish Armenia.

Up to the 21st of October the bombardment of Sebastopol proceeded, the besieged returning the fire of the allies with great effect.

A convoy with 4,000 Russians had slipped into Sebastopol despite the vigilance of the allies. An army of 45,000 Russians hovered around the allied position outside the walls, and skirmishes were of constant occurrence.

The garrison of Sebastopol had made a fierce sortie, inflicting terrible loss upon the allies. Details are wanting, but five steamers laden with wounded French and English had arrived at Constantinople.

An attempt to storm Sebastopol would be made by the allies in a few days.

Austria had summoned Russia to withdraw her troops from the frontiers of Gallicia, and the garrison of Vienna was held in readiness to march at a moment's warning. Russia continued to concentrate masses of troops upon the Austrian frontiers.

The English and French Pacific fleets had attacked a Russian town in Kamschatka, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

THE ELECTION.

New York, Nov. 10, 1854.

The vote for Governor as far as heard from stands: Seymour, Democrat and Anti-Maine Law, 90,000; Clarke, Whig, Anti-Nebraska and Maine Law, 82,000; Ullman, Whig, and Know Nothing, 81,000. The result is doubtful, as it is possible that either Clarke or Ullman may yet run ahead of Seymour.—Henry J. Raymond, (editor of the Times,) Whig and Anti-Nebraska, is elected Lieutenant Governor.

Fernando Wood, Hard and Soft Democrat, is elected Mayor of New York city. The Legislature is largely Whig, a majority of whom are favorable to the re-election of William H. Seward to the United States Senate. Out of the 33 Congressmen to which the State is entitled, 30 or 32 are Anti-Nebraska, of whom 28 are Whigs.

It is not yet ascertained that any Democrat has been elected to Congress from Illinois, though one or two may be chosen in the lower part of the State. Hon. W. A. Richardson, who pressed the Nebraska bill to its passage in the House of Representatives, has been defeated for re-election by Archibald Williams, the Whig and Anti-Nebraska candidate.—This is the district formerly represented by Senator Douglas.

New York, Nov. 10, 1854.

The latest returns indicate the election of Clarke, Whig and Anti-Nebraska candidate for Governor.

Nicholas Beehan, who murdered Mr. and Mrs. Wyckham on Long Island, has been convicted of the offence, and sentenced to be hung on the 15th of December next. The prisoner displayed great callousness and insensibility during his trial, and when sentence of death was pronounced by the judge, he replied, "Thank you, sir," with an awful affectation of politeness; "and I will leave you my hair for a ring."

COMMUNICATED.

H. C. Female College.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOLSTON CONFERENCE, IN PARTICULAR, AND OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS IN GENERAL.

Dear Brethren:—Allow us to say a few things to you in behalf of our Institution.—We are much in need of additional buildings, that the many pupils already here, as well as those who desire and expect to come, may be accommodated. The demand upon us is imperious. It is urgent. These additional buildings must be put up, and they must be put up too as soon as possible, else many who wish to patronize us will of necessity go elsewhere. And shall we force our friends to this course? You will answer, No! But how shall it be prevented? Only by putting up the requisite buildings. For these they will wait a reasonable time, and if they are not provided who shall blame them if they do go elsewhere. Behold the necessity that urges us! But these buildings cannot be reared without *money*. Brick and mortar, plank, nails and glass cost *money*. Men will not work without it. Money we need. Money we must have, and to you, Brethren, do we look for help in this our time of need. You *can* help us. Will you not do it? Will you not do it promptly? But it may be asked, How much do you want? We want TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. And this is the lowest possible figure. Not a dollar less do we need. Not a dollar less do we wish to be satisfied with. *It can be raised*, and raised too and no one be injured. But in what way can it be done. The following is our plan, and it is one of the practicability of which we have not a doubt. *First*—we propose to our friends everywhere who may read this article that they send us immediately, by mail at our risk, any amount that they can conveniently spare. Fifty dollars, twenty-five, ten, five, one, *any thing*. Send it on. Send it at once. And if every one who reads will send us but one dollar, soon we shall have enough to meet the demands upon us. Who will send us the money? Rather, who will not send and aid in so great and good an enterprise. *To our brethren in the Ministry*, we propose that they each and all try what they can do for us in their respective fields of labor, reserving five per cent of what they may get as a remuneration for their trouble. Try, brethren. Speak of the matter to your people. Show them this article. Press it home upon them, and in this way get us a dollar here and five dollars there. In this way, with very little trouble you may and can aid us much. And will you not help us? We are persuaded you will. Let all amounts be sent to my address.

J. M. CARLISLE.

Asheville, N. C.

MR. ATKIN:—For the purpose of correcting an error made at the counting out of the votes in Madison county last August, I hand you the following as the official vote polled at the several precincts for Col. Fagg and myself:

	Fagg.	Yancey.
Warm Springs,	41	22
Spring Creek,	37	7
Pine Creek,	26	7
Sandy Mush,	14	24
Hays' Run,	122	50
Gabriel's Creek,	4	55
Little Ivy,	10	201
Bull Creek,	3	33
Rice Laurel,	10	17
Shelton Laurel,	53	11
	320	427

Respectfully,
J. YANCEY.

Little Ivy, Nov. 8th, '54.

THE FASHIONS.—The New York Times gives the following as the fall "agonies" for '54:

"The fall fashions for gentlemen make a sensation. Hats have a fringe that reminds you of the eyes of the horned owl, and coats have changed into long-tailed surtouts—very nice in themselves, but such articles as a Broadway exquisite would have made merry over last year. Tailors and hatters have conspired together, and the results are funny.—The young "bucks" are conspicuous objects, just now."

HORRIBLE DEATH—SEVEN NEGROES BURNT!—We learn from the Columbus (Miss.,) Democrat that the gin house belonging to Miss Swoope of that place, situated in Noxubee county, was burned with twenty-five bales of cotton, and seven negro fellows. The eighth one was so badly burned that he was expected to die. This terrible calamity was the result of accident. One of the hands had taken a lantern into the room where the ginned cotton was being stored away, when the lantern broke from the ring by which it was held, fell among the cotton and instantly set it in a blaze.

VANDALISM PUNISHED.—A man has been fined $100 at Wilmington, N. C., for defacing a monument in a grave yard.

Some descendant of Solomon has wisely remarked that those who go to law for damages are sure to get them.

The reply to a whopper now is, "you are Sebastopolizing."

The cradle is the ballot box for a woman, in which she should deposite her voter, but not votes.

In the choice of a wife, take the obedient daughter of a good mother.

MARRIED,

On the 9th instant, at the residence of Mr. W. Carson, in McDowell county, DR. J. McD. WHITSON, late of Talladega, Ala., to MISS REBECCA R., daughter of the late Hon. Samuel P. Carson.

☞Elder Benjamin Cooper, of Mississippi, a Disciple of the Christian Church, assisted, it is expected, by others, will hold a two days meeting on the last Saturday and Sunday, 25th and 26th, in November, at the Ridge meeting house, near Wm. Pickens', Buncombe county.

☞**An** experienced Teacher, a graduate of the University, is desirous of procuring a situation in some Academy or private school. Address A. B., Dysartsville, McDowell county, N. C. Nov. 16—tf

Hugh L. Tinley,
Of Knoxville, Tennessee,

HAVING had some years experience in the transportation of Goods through Tennessee and Alabama, and

John Herron,
Of Charleston, S. C.,

Who has an experience of 20 years in the commerce of Charleston, the last seven of the time spent in the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company, respectfully offer their services as

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the receiving and forwarding of all Goods, Wares, Merchandize and machinery through Charleston.

ALSO,

For the sale of all kinds of East Tennessee and Southern Produce, viz: Flour, corn, bacon, lard, tobacco, cotton, rice, wheat, oats, rye, feathers, butter, eggs, &c., &c.

We are not now, nor do we intend to be, during the continuance of our business, either directly or indirectly engaged in any speculations whatever, therefore intend to devote our PERSONAL attention to the very best interests of our customers, relying solely upon our energy and promptness to sustain us, and hoping by unremitting care and attention to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Office and Warehouse on Atlantic Wharf, three buildings east of Post Office and Custom House.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:
Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

P. S.—Our House has been, and will continue to be, kept open during the prevalence of yellow fever. Any persons having Goods detained in Charleston, by any cause, can have them promptly forwarded by giving us orders and remitting the freights and charges due the vessels.

TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Nov. 16, 1854. 1y

AT THE COURT HOUSE.
With Merry Bells We Greet You!

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS

At the Court House, on Thursday and Friday Evenings, November 16th and 17th.

THE Original and far-famed CAMPANOLOGIANS, or SWISS BELL RINGERS, respectfully announce to the citizens of Asheville that they will give two of their chaste, select, and novel Musical Entertainments, as above, assisted by the celebrated Ballad Singer, Mr. George Brewis, and Signor Filtini, the unrivalled performer on the wonderful wood and straw instrument, or

Trondnenmiphillpinotrasiomomento.

Doors open at 6 1-2, performance to commence at 7, precisely. Tickets, 50 cents.

Nov. 16—ot

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1854.

Petition for Divorce.

James Wright.
vs.
Sarah Jane Wright.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Sarah Jane Wright, is a non-resident of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Sarah Jane Wright, to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held for the County of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1855, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be set for hearing and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, J. S. T. Baird, Clerk of said Court at office the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1854. Issued the 7th day of November, A. D., 1854.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*

Nov. 9, 1854. 6t.

State of North Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, '54.

Petition for Divorce.

Elizabeth Vess.
vs.
John Vess.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant John Vess is a non-resident of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six successive weeks, notifying the said John Vess to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, '55. Then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be set for hearing and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, J. S. T. Baird, Clerk of said Court at office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., '54. Issued the 7th day of November, A. D. '54.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*

November 9, '54. 6t.

First Round

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Asheville	st.		Nov.	18 19
Hendersonville	ct.	Mills river chapel,	"	25 26
Catawba	"	Carsons chapel	Dec.	2 3
Burnsville	"	Burnsville	"	9 10
Reems Creek	"	Salem	"	16 17
Sulphur Spring	"	Big sandy mush	"	23 24
Waynesville	"	Shooks camp ground	"	30 31
Webster	"	Love's M. H.	Jan.	6 7
Franklin	"	Franklin	"	13 14
Echota Indian mission			"	20 21

I wish the district Stewards to meet at Asheville the 18th of Nov., without fail. It will be very necessary that we have a full meeting.

R. W. PATTY.

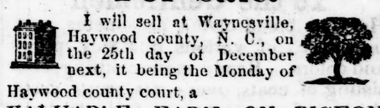
October 20, 1854.

Contractors, Look Out!

Contractors on the Western Turnpike Road will please bear in mind that all lots unfinished on the first day of December next, will be sold again.

Oct. 25, 1854. 5t S. MUNDAY, Ag't.

VALUABLE FARM
For Sale.



I will sell at Waynesville, Haywood county, N. C., on the 25th day of December next, it being the Monday of Haywood county court, a

VALUABLE FARM ON PIGEON RIVER,

one mile from the State Road. The farm contains about **260** acres; of which about 130 are the best quality of

BOTTOMS,

equal to the very best on Pigeon river.

There can be found no property for sale west of the Blue Ridge more valuable than this. It is easily accessible,—near a fine mountain range, and in a fine intelligent neighborhood. The lands produce wheat, corn rye, oats, &c., equal to any lands in Western Carolina. They are 20 miles from Asheville and 10 miles from Waynesville, the county town of Haywood, and only a mile from the State road. They are sold under a decree of the Court of Equity.

—*TERMS.*—

One half at 12 months, the other at two years, with interest from date. Bond and security. Title retained until the purchase money is paid.

JOHN McDOWELL, Jr.,
Commissioner.

October 19, 1854. sdt

Notice.

Application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.

October 19, 1854. tlm

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has lately purchased another wool carding

Machine,

and now has two in operation at the same place on Reems' Creek, which greatly facilitates the business of carding. Come, then, every body, with your wool well washed, picked, and greased at the rate of 1 pound of grease to 20 pounds of wool for this season of the year.

Rates as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool, and 8 cents for mixed, in cash or wool.—Prompt pay invariably.

Oct. 26, 1854. m3 J. S. WEAVER.

FOR SALE.

THREE or four yearling BULLS, and a few heifer and bull CALVES, of highly improved Ayrshire cattle. For further particulars address

DR. M. C. KING,
Flat Rock P. O., Henderson co., N. C.

September 21, 1854.

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 1854.

☞ *Good and sufficient title to the above negroes can and will be made, and there is nothing improper connected with their being offered for sale in any way. Certain intimations which have been made to the contrary are false—false in every particular.*

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.

Waynesville, N. C., Aug. 17th, 1854.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, October 26, 1854.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the nett income of said Fund for the year 1854 among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following Tabular Statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison and Yadkin will receive their portion from the Counties from which they were respectively formed.

The Public Treasurer will pay to the County of Yadkin seventy-five dollars, which was erroneously deducted from that County in 1853 for one Deaf-mute, and charge the same to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind; and will also pay the sum of seventy-five dollars to the County of Burke, which was erroneously deducted from the share of that County in the year 1853.

DAVID S. REID,
Pres. Ex. Off. Lit. Fund.

COUNTIES.	Federal Population.	Spring Distribution.	Fall Distribution.	Total Distribution.	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb.	Balance Due.
Alamance,	10,160	$ 1,219 92	$ 1,219 92	$ 2,439 84	$ 150 00	$ 1,069 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72		
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	75 00	1,218 72
Ashe,	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36	75 00	949 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 84	75 00	1,330 92
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52		
Bladen,	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76		
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24		
Buncombe,	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12		
Burke,	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56		
Cabarrus,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76	150 00	800 86
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64		
Camden,	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76		
Carteret,	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92		
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64		
Catawba,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16		
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 60	1,626 60	3,853 20		
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36	804 36	1 608 72		
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48		
Cleaveland,	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28		
Columbus,	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92		
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96		
Cumberland,	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,253 52	150 00	1,976 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68		
Davidson,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52		
Davie,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52		
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64		
Edgecombe,	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80	150 00	1,502 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1,275 24	1,275 24	2,550 48	75 00	1,200 24
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40		
Gaston,	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72		
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72		
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72		
Greene,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04		
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	225 00	1,992 60
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68		
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68		
Henderson,	6,883	825 96	825 99	1,651 92		
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44		
Hyde,	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40	75 00	715 20
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88		
Jackson,						
Johnston,	11,861	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64		
Jones,	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40		
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,493 68	75 00	666 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76		
Madison,						
McDowell,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84		
Macon,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56		
Martin,	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64		
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76		
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56	739 56	1,479 12		
Moore,	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52	75 00	931 26
Nash,	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16		
New Hanover,	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64	225 00	1,483 32
Northampton,	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44		
Onslow,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60		
Orange,	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68		
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 99	924 96	1,849 92	75 00	849 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20		
Person,	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00		
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,280 40	2,578 80		
Randolph,	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24	75 00	1,746 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64		
Robeson,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20		
Rockingham,	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12		
Rowan,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,959 90		
Rutherford,	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12		
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64		
Stanly,	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52		
Stokes,	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60	75 00	943 80
Surry,	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32		
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48		
Union,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	150 00	960 96
Wake,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52	75 00	2,459 76
Warren,	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84	75 00	1,168 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20	75 00	498 60
Watauga,	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52	75 00	826 76
Wayne,	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72		
Wilkes,	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08		
Yadkin,						
Yancy,	8,068	968 96	968 96	1,937 92		
	753,542	$90,425 04	$90,425 04	180,850 08	$2,250 00	

November 9, '54.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1851. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

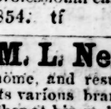
WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON  **DENTIST,**
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, 1854. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD
WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best makers Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

—o—

The subscriber having purchased the property where John W. Woodfin, Esq. now resides, proposes to open on the 1st of November next, a PRIVATE FEMALE SCHOOL. He will be aided by Mrs. Morrison and Miss M. R. Cozens, both experienced and successful Teachers. It will be the constant aim in the School to develope the moral as well as mental powers of the Pupil.

Terms per Session of Five Months.

Elementery Branches, - - - -	$ 8 00
Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar, - - - - -	12 00
Higher Branches, with the above continued, - - - - - - -	15 00
Music, - - - - - - - -	20 00

The Languages taught, if desired, for which an additional charge will be made.

A few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the subscriber.

For further particulars address

W. N. MORRISON,
Asheville, N. C.

REFERENCES.

Rev. D. A Penick, Pioneer Mills, N. C.
" Robt. Hett Chapman, D. D., Asheville.
" Cyrus Johnston, D. D., Charlotte.
" S. Williamson D. D., Davidson College, N. C.
" R. H. Morrison, D. D., Cottage Home, N. C.

Asheville, September 14, 1854. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS.

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING*, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low*, we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's. main street. October 19, 1854. 6m.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand and will constantly keep a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

Notice.

THE undersigned will leave for Raleigh on the 12th of November, and all of their constituents having business for them to attend to at the capitol, will please consult with them before that time.

Oct. 12, 1854. Z. B. VANCE
D. COLEMAN.

Agricultural Fair.

The Agricultural Fair for Madison county will come off at Jewel Hill on the 20th of November next. All who intend to compete for Premiums will attend accordingly.

By order of the Society,

J. J. GUDGER, Sec. pro tem.

October 26, 1854. 3t.

☞ Carolina Baptist will please copy.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

A NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have purchased of *Rosenthal & Co.* their entire stock of

Clothing,

and will continue the business at the old stand in Asheville, under the firm and style of

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

They have all the advantages possessed by the old firm in the matter of purchasing cheap goods, and promise that they will sell as low or lower than has ever been done in Asheville.

The public are invited to call and examine our stock and hear our prices.

Summer Clothing

Going off at cost and carriage, to make room for Fall and Winter Goods.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

Asheville, Sept 14, 1854. tf

Mineralogy

AND

ASSAYING.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen

The subscriber will also open an Academy of Mines at Murphey, on the second Tuesday in January, in which will be taught Chemical Analysis applied to mineralogy and assaying.

TERMS.—Twenty-Five Dollars per session of ten weeks. One half payable in advance. Persons wishing to become pupils will do well to address the subscriber immediately, as but a limited number of students can be received.

All post paid letters directed to the subscriber at Murphey, Cherokee county, N. C., will be punctually attended to.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

October 12, 1854.—tf

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of **Wheat,**

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to *Rosenthal & Co.* are requested to call immediately and settle with J. B. Lowenberg, who is fully authorized to close up the business. Attend to this without delay.

ROSENTHAL & CO.

Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Matthew R. Singleton, in this State, are requested to render an account of the same, duly attested, for the purpose of settlement; and those indebted to make payment to

MARTHA R. SINGLETON,
Executrix.

Hill Side, near Flat Rock, Henderson County, N. C. Sept. 21, 1854. 3w

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of

Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candles, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

A NEW MAP

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea, published in 1733; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post offices, Cities, Villages, Postroads, and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions, $10 00

In Plain Style, Black Rollers, 6,00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1864.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leaher, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girhs, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Bridge across the Catawba at McDowell's Ford, advertised to be let out at the lowest bidder is postponed until the Tuesday of the Fall Superior Court at Morganton, when it will certainly be let to the lowest bidder.

Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT,
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C. Aug. 10th 1853—tf.

TALLOW

WANTED at this Office, in payment of subscriptions.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do as their stock was bought for CASH Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods "Come one, come all and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3.00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street.

Nashville, Tenn., July, 1854.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

$300 REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my Negro man

AMOS,

who ran away from me on the 3d of July, 1853.—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by warts.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N. C., or Spartanburg District, S. C. He was raised by a Mr. Lewis Dickey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts, and was purchased by Capt. James Bond, af Newberry Court House, from John B. Archer of Spartanburg. Said boy is a first rate harness maker, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg P. O.; Abbeville District, S. C., September 7, 1854.

TAKEN UP,

BY Thomas A. Roberts, 10 miles north of Asheville, on the New Stock road, near Flat Creek, one stray HORSE, of a bright roan color, diseased in the left shoulder, apparently by Poll Evil, near 16 hands high, and paces. No brands visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, within the time prescribed by law, or he will be disposed of according to the same.

A. H. BRITTAIN, C. R.

September 28, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Sand Hill

ACADEMY.

THE seventh session of this School, under the care of REV. J. HOOD, will commence on the 16th of October next.

Terms of admittance per Session of 5 Months:

Orthgraphy, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, - -	$ 5 00
The higher branches, including the Languages, - -	10 00

Arrangements have been made for procuring the necessary Assistants, male or female; also a respectable Apparatus.

Board can be had on reasonable terms in the neighborhood.

CHAS. MOORE.

Buncombe County, N. C., Sept. 28, 54.

BURNSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. M., President, and Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.

——— ——— Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Modern Languages and Belles-Letters.

E. W. S. ALEXANDER, Principal of Female Department.

———, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Col. J. W. McELROY and Lady, Steward and Stewardess of the Female Department.

The next Session of this Institution opens on the first Thursday in November next, at which time the two vacancies above will be filled and will continue for five months. The course of studies will be the same as heretofore, and as extensive and complete as at any of the colleges. Tuition will range from $5 to $15 per session, with a contingent fee of $1. There will be a greater number of studies comprehended under the head of the Preparatory Department than is usually the case. The history of this Institution (although not ancient) demonstrates the fact that those who are disposed to *learn* can progress as fast here as at any place in Western Carolina.

The Trustees have an arrangement on hand by which they expect to secure the services of Rev. R. N. Price, to fill the vacant Professorship. To those acquainted with Mr. Thomas he needs no recommendation as a Teacher, having critically qualified himself to follow it for life, and being a graduate of one of the best Institutions in the South. He has been engaged in teaching heretofore, and has rendered universal satisfaction.

Mr. Alexander has been engaged in teaching in Tennessee, from which place he brings testimonials of the highest character, both as to his scholarship and his *natural* qualifications as a teacher.

The Trustees intend shortly to erect a number of dormitories, suitable for study rooms, which will be furnished to students gratis.

Board can be had at the Hotels at $1 25 to $1 50 per week, everything included.

The Trustees intend, as soon as practicable, to have the institution incorporated as a College, with a sufficient Endowment. The cheapness of this Institution, and the healthy situation, commend it to all in search of an Education.

By order of the Board.

M. P. PENLAND,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Sec'y.*

Burnsville, Sept. 14, 1854. w6

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in these countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT,
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.

August 10, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, *old sores*.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c, "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Candies, assorted, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S